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November 17, 1930

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum from the Director of the Census enclosing a statement giving the whole number of persons in each State exclusive of Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the Fifteenth Decennial Census of Population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives, 435, by the method known as the method of major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceding apportionment made under the Act of Congress approved August 8, 1911, and also by the method known as the method of equal proportions. There is also enclosed a statement giving the apportionment computed by the method of major fractions, and by the method of equal proportions and the gain or loss in the membership of each State as determined by each of these methods.

You will recall that under the Census Act approved June 18, 1929, the President is required to transmit this information to Congress during the first week of the second regular session.

Very sincerely,

/s/ R. P. Lamont.

(Pencil notation: "Orig. went by hand Nov. 17th")

11-17-30

- add tables -

File 403

Presented

November 17, 1930.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

I respectfully submit herewith, for transmission by the President to the Congress, in compliance with the Act approved June 18, 1929, a statement giving the whole number of persons in each State exclusive of Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the Fifteenth Decennial Census of Population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives, 435, by the method known as the method of major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceding apportionment made under the Act of Congress approved August 8, 1911, and also by the method known as the method of equal proportions. It so happens that for a House of 435 members the two methods give exactly the same apportionment. However, for a larger or smaller size of the House the apportionments given by the two methods are frequently not the same.

I also attach a statement giving the apportionment computed by the method of major fractions, and by the method of equal proportions, and the gain or loss in the membership of each State as determined by each of these methods.

(Signed) W. M. Stuart

Director.

Inclures
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Excluding the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and Indians not taxed, the population of the United States, as reported for the Fifteenth Decennial Census, taken as of April 1, 1930, was 122,093,455. This is the population used in the attached statement which shows the apportionment of the 435 Representatives in Congress among the several States.

Section 22 of the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1929, provides that no State shall receive less than one Member. The method used at the last preceding apportionment of Members, referred to in Part 1 of Section 22, was the major fraction method, referred to in Part 2. Therefore, one column is shown giving the apportionment according to the major fraction method and the second column gives the distribution of Members according to the method of equal proportions, referred to in Part 3 of Section 22.

APPORTIONMENT OF 435 REPRESENTATIVES BY THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS, WHICH WAS USED IN THE LAST PRECEDING APPOINTMENT; AND BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS, WITH TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES, NUMBER OF INDIANS NOT TAXED, AND POPULATION BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

State	Population as enumerated April 1, 1930	Indians not taxed	Population basis of apportionment	Apportionment of 435 Representatives by method of -	
				Major fractions used in last preceding apportionment	Equal proportions
Total	122,286,177	194,722	122,095,455	435	435
Alabama	2,644,242	6	2,644,242	9	9
Arizona	435,575	46,198	389,375	1	1
Arkansas	1,854,482	38	1,854,444	7	7
California	5,677,251	9,010	5,668,241	20	20
Colorado	1,028,791	942	1,024,849	4	4
Connecticut	1,606,905	6	1,606,897	6	6
Delaware	238,380	-	238,380	1	1
Florida	1,468,211	20	1,468,191	5	5
Georgia	2,908,504	60	2,908,444	10	10
Idaho	445,022	3,496	441,526	2	2
Illinois	7,630,654	264	7,630,389	27	27
Indiana	3,238,503	23	3,238,480	12	12
Iowa	2,470,939	519	2,470,420	9	9
Kansas	1,880,999	1,501	1,879,498	7	7
Kentucky	2,614,589	14	2,614,575	9	9
Louisiana	2,101,893	-	2,101,893	8	8
Maine	797,423	5	797,418	3	3
Maryland	1,631,526	4	1,631,522	6	6
Massachusetts	4,249,614	16	4,249,598	15	15
Michigan	4,842,325	273	4,842,052	17	17
Minnesota	2,565,953	12,370	2,551,583	9	9
Mississippi	2,009,821	1,667	2,008,154	7	7
Missouri	3,629,367	257	3,629,110	13	13
Montana	537,606	12,877	524,729	2	2
Nebraska	1,377,963	2,840	1,375,123	5	5
Nevada	91,058	4,668	86,390	1	1
New Hampshire	465,293	1	465,292	2	2
New Jersey	4,041,324	15	4,041,319	14	14
New Mexico	423,317	27,335	395,982	1	1
New York	12,568,066	99	12,567,967	45	45
North Carolina	3,170,276	3,002	3,167,274	11	11
North Dakota	680,845	7,505	673,340	2	2
Ohio	6,646,697	64	6,646,633	24	24
Oklahoma	2,396,040	13,818	2,382,222	9	9
Oregon	953,784	3,407	950,379	3	3
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	51	9,631,299	34	34
Rhode Island	687,497	-	687,497	2	2
South Carolina	1,738,765	5	1,738,760	6	6
South Dakota	692,849	19,844	673,005	2	2
Tennessee	2,616,556	59	2,616,497	9	9
Texas	5,824,715	114	5,824,601	21	21
Utah	507,847	2,106	505,741	2	2
Vermont	359,611	-	359,611	1	1
Virginia	2,421,851	22	2,421,829	9	9
Washington	1,563,396	10,973	1,552,423	6	6
West Virginia	1,729,205	6	1,729,199	6	6
Wisconsin	2,939,006	7,285	2,931,721	10	10
Wyoming	225,565	1,955	223,610	1	1

new for 1950

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**GAINS AND LOSSES IN APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION BY THE METHOD
OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AND ALSO BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT 1930 (April 1).**

State	Present House	Method of Major Fractions			Method of Equal Proportions		
		Next House	Gains	Losses	Next House	Gains	Losses
United States	435	435	27	27	435	27	27
Alabama	10	9		1	9		1
Arizona	1	1			1		
Arkansas	7	7			7		
California	11	20	9		20	9	
Colorado	4	4			4		
Connecticut	5	6	1		6	1	
Delaware	1	1			1		
Florida	4	5	1		5	1	
Georgia	12	10		2	10		2
Idaho	2	2			2		
Illinois	27	27			27		
Indiana	15	12		1	12		1
Iowa	11	9		2	9		2
Kansas	8	7		1	7		1
Kentucky	11	9		2	9		2
Louisiana	8	8			8		
Maine	4	3		1	3		1
Maryland	6	6			6		
Massachusetts ..	16	15		1	15		1
Michigan	15	17	4		17	4	
Minnesota	10	9		1	9		1
Mississippi	8	7		1	7		1
Missouri	16	15		3	15		3
Montana	2	2			2		
Nebraska	6	5		1	5		1
Nevada	1	1			1		
New Hampshire ..	2	2			2		
New Jersey	12	14	2		14	2	
New Mexico	1	1			1		
New York	45	45	2		45	2	
North Carolina ..	10	11	1		11	1	
North Dakota ...	5	2		1	2		1
Ohio	22	24	2		24	2	
Oklahoma	8	9	1		9	1	
Oregon	5	5			5		
Pennsylvania ...	56	34		2	34		2
Rhode Island ...	5	2		1	2		1
South Carolina ..	7	6		1	6		1
South Dakota ...	5	2		1	2		1
Tennessee	10	9		1	9		1
Texas	18	21	5		21	5	
Utah	2	2			2		
Vermont	2	1		1	1		1
Virginia	10	9		1	9		1
Washington	5	6	1		6	1	
West Virginia ..	6	6			6		
Wisconsin	11	10		1	10		1
Wyoming	1	1			1		

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**Apportionment of representatives by the method of major fractions and
the method of equal proportions as described by Professors
Willcox and Huntington, respectively.**

METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AS DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR WILCOX

The method of major fractions in Federal apportionment is a method whereby the representative population of each state is divided by a common divisor assumed to be the average population of a Congressional district and one representative assigned for each unit and each fractional remainder larger than one half in the series of quotients, but with the proviso that each state must receive at least one representative.

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS AS DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON

The method of equal proportions is the method which makes (1) the ratio of population to representatives and (2) the ratio of representatives to population as nearly uniform as possible among the several states.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Herewith are the population figures for the United States, by states, as finally corrected and prepared for use in computing the apportionment. Incorporated in these figures are the corrections made as a result of the various checks and investigations which have been under way during the past week or ten days.

United States 122,775,046

Alabama	2,646,248	Nebraska	1,377,963
Arizona	435,573	Nevada	91,058
Arkansas	1,854,482	New Hampshire	465,298
California	5,677,251	New Jersey	4,041,334
Colorado	1,055,791	New Mexico	423,517
Connecticut	1,606,903	New York	12,588,066
Delaware	238,380	North Carolina	3,170,276
District of Columbia	486,869	North Dakota	680,845
Florida	1,468,211	Ohio	6,646,697
Georgia	2,908,506	Oklahoma	2,396,040
Idaho	445,032	Oregon	953,788
Illinois	7,630,654	Pennsylvania	9,631,350
Indiana	3,238,503	Rhode Island	687,497
Iowa	2,470,939	South Carolina	1,738,765
Kansas	1,880,999	South Dakota	692,849
Kentucky	2,614,589	Tennessee	2,616,556
Louisiana	2,101,593	Texas	5,624,715
Maine	797,423	Utah	507,847
Maryland	1,631,526	Vermont	359,611
Massachusetts	4,249,614	Virginia	2,421,651
Michigan	4,842,325	Washington	1,563,396
Minnesota	2,563,953	West Virginia	1,729,205
Mississippi	2,009,821	Wisconsin	2,939,006
Missouri	3,629,367	Wyoming	225,565
Montana	537,606		

Leon E. Trussell

Chief Statistician for Population

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, GIVING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF INDIANS NOT TAXED, AS ASCERTAINED UNDER THE FIFTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS OF POPULATION

DECEMBER 5, 1930.—Referred to the Committee on the Census and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of section 22 (a) of the act approved June 18, 1929, I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, giving the whole number of persons in each State, exclusive of Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the Fifteenth Decennial Census of population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceding apportionment, and also by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

HERBERT HOOVER.

The WHITE HOUSE,
December 4, 1930.

Apportionment of 435 Representatives by the method of major fractions, which was used in the last preceding apportionment, and by the method of equal proportions, with total population of the several States, number of Indians not taxed, and population basis of apportionment

State	Population as enumerated Apr. 1, 1930	Indians not taxed	Population basis of apportionment	Apportionment of 435 Representatives by method of—	
				Major fractions used in last preceding apportionment	Equal proportions
Total.....	122,288,177	194,722	122,093,455	435	435
Alabama.....	2,646,248	6	2,646,242	9	9
Arizona.....	435,573	46,398	389,375	1	1
Arkansas.....	1,854,482	38	1,854,444	7	7
California.....	5,677,251	9,010	5,668,241	20	20
Colorado.....	1,035,791	942	1,034,849	4	4
Connecticut.....	1,606,903	6	1,606,897	6	6
Delaware.....	238,380		238,380	1	1
Florida.....	1,468,211	20	1,468,191	5	5
Georgia.....	2,908,506	60	2,908,446	10	10
Idaho.....	445,032	3,496	441,536	2	2
Illinois.....	7,630,654	268	7,630,386	27	27
Indiana.....	3,238,503	22	3,238,480	12	12
Iowa.....	2,470,939	519	2,470,420	9	9
Kansas.....	1,880,999	1,401	1,879,498	7	7
Kentucky.....	2,614,589	14	2,614,575	9	9
Louisiana.....	2,101,593		2,101,593	8	8
Maine.....	797,423	5	797,418	3	3
Maryland.....	1,631,526	4	1,631,522	6	6
Massachusetts.....	4,249,614	16	4,249,598	15	15
Michigan.....	4,842,325	273	4,842,052	17	17
Minnesota.....	2,565,953	12,370	2,553,583	9	9
Mississippi.....	2,009,821	1,667	2,008,154	7	7
Missouri.....	3,629,367	257	3,629,110	13	13
Montana.....	1,537,606	12,877	524,729	2	2
Nebraska.....	1,377,963	2,840	1,375,123	6	5
Nevada.....	91,058	4,668	86,390	1	1
New Hampshire.....	465,293	1	465,292	2	2
New Jersey.....	4,041,334	15	4,041,319	14	14
New Mexico.....	423,317	27,335	395,982	1	1
New York.....	12,588,066	99	12,587,967	45	45
North Carolina.....	3,170,276	3,002	3,167,274	11	11
North Dakota.....	680,845	7,505	673,340	2	2
Ohio.....	6,646,697	64	6,646,633	24	24
Oklahoma.....	2,396,040	13,818	2,382,222	9	9
Oregon.....	953,786	3,407	950,379	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	9,631,350	61	9,631,289	34	34
Rhode Island.....	687,497		687,497	2	2
South Carolina.....	1,738,765	5	1,738,760	6	6
South Dakota.....	692,849	19,844	673,005	2	2
Tennessee.....	2,616,556	69	2,616,487	9	9
Texas.....	5,824,715	114	5,824,601	21	21
Utah.....	507,847	2,106	505,741	2	2
Vermont.....	359,611		359,611	1	1
Virginia.....	2,421,851	22	2,421,829	9	9
Washington.....	1,563,396	10,973	1,552,423	6	6
West Virginia.....	1,729,205	6	1,729,199	6	6
Wisconsin.....	2,939,006	7,285	2,931,721	10	10
Wyoming.....	225,565	1,935	223,630	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

THE ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE
FIFTEENTH CENSUS
AND FOR THE
APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS, first session:

H. R. 393, providing for the Fifteenth Census, introduced in House . . . Dec. 5, 1927
Reported from House Census Committee May 2, 1928
Passed by House May 21, 1928

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS, second session:

Reported from Senate Committee on Commerce Dec. 12, 1928
Reapportionment of Congress requirement suggested as a part of census bill by Senator Vandenberg (Dec. 20, 1928
Jan. 3, 1929

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, first session:

S-2, To provide for the Fifteenth Census, introduced Apr. 18, 1929
S-3, To provide for reapportionment of Congress, introduced Apr. 18, 1929
S-312 (combining S-2 and S-3), introduced in Senate Apr. 22, 1929
Passed by Senate May 29, 1929
Passed by House and referred to conference June 6, 1929
Reported to House by conferees June 8, 1929
Recommitted to conference by House June 10, 1929
Reported by conferees:
House June 11, 1929
Senate June 11, 1929
Passed by House June 11, 1929
Passed by Senate June 13, 1929
Approved June 18, 1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

whose wives are qualified, to hold such positions: *Provided further*, That all such temporary appointments shall be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules: *Provided further*, That in making any appointments under this Act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during the time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions.

That special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters may be appointed by the Director of the Census to carry out the provisions of this Act and of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, such appointments to be made without regard to the Civil Service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the Civil Service laws. The Director of the Census may delegate to the supervisors authority to appoint enumerators. The enlisted men and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps may be appointed and compensated for the enumeration of Army, Navy, Marine, and other military posts. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the Fifteenth Decennial Census. The special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters thus appointed shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That special agents appointed at a per diem rate shall not be paid in excess of \$8 per diem except as hereinafter provided; and that the compensation on a piece-price basis may be fixed without limitation as to the amount earned per diem: *Provided further*, That during the decennial census period the Director of the Census may fix the compensation of not to exceed twenty-five special agents at an amount not to exceed \$12 per diem: *Provided further*, That permanent employees of the Census Office and special agents may be detailed, when necessary, to act as supervisors or enumerators, such permanent employees and special agents to have like authority with and perform the same duties as the supervisors or enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this Act.

SEC. 4. That the fifteenth and subsequent censuses shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to irrigation, to drainage, to distribution, to unemployment, and to mines. The number, form, and subdivision of the inquiries in the schedules used to take the census shall be determined by the Director of the Census, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 5. That each supervisor shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Director of the Census in the enforcement of this Act, and the duties thus imposed shall be performed in any and all particulars in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director of the Census; that each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection

in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on the population and agricultural schedules, and such other schedules as the Director of the Census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most competent and trustworthy, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required for the census; and in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries, then it shall be lawful for the census employee to obtain the required information as nearly as may be practicable from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode who may be competent to answer such inquiries.

SEC. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this Act shall be taken as of the 1st day of April, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: *Provided*, that in any city having two thousand five hundred inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, or clerk, or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation paid to any supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 8. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provision of this Act, or the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely as to the

truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this Act or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if any person who is or has been an enumerator shall knowingly or willfully furnish or cause to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Director of the Census or to any supervisor or other employee of the census any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of all persons over eighteen years of age when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over eighteen years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days, or both, and any such person who shall willfully give answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community, or in any other respect; and any individual, or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information, or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occu-

pants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this Act, or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, or of Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both so fined and imprisoned, and any person violating the provisions of this section by willfully giving answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 11. That the information furnished under the provisions of this Act shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit anyone other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports.

SEC. 12. That all fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 13. That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for such printing as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, to wit: Blanks, schedules, circulars, pamphlets, envelopes, work sheets, and other items of miscellaneous printing; that he is further authorized to have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as the director may deem necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this Act or by the Act to establish a permanent Census Office and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto and to publish and distribute said bulletins and reports.

SEC. 14. That all mail matter, of whatever class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official

thereof, and indorsed "Official business, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: *Provided*, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of Commerce, whenever he may deem it advisable, on request of the Director of the Census, is hereby authorized to call upon any other department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the work herein provided for.

SEC. 16. That there shall be in the year 1935, and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in this census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census. Such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of January and shall relate to the crop year. The Director of the Census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of the permanent census Act.

SEC. 17. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to collect and publish, for every second year after 1927, statistics of manufacturing industries; and the director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary.

SEC. 18. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of any State or Territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and \$1 additional for certification; and that the Director of the Census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and \$1 for supplying a certificate; and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: *Provided, however*, That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this Act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates. All moneys hereafter received by the Bureau of the Census in payment for labor and materials used in furnishing transcripts of census records or special statistical compilations from such records shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for collecting statistics.

SEC. 19. That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the Census Office, including an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$6 per day during their necessary absence from the Census Office, or, instead of such an

allowance, their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$7 per day: *Provided*, That employees of the bureau may be paid in lieu of all transportation expenses not to exceed 7 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles or not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of their own motor cycles when used for necessary travel on official business.

Sec. 20. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act during the fifteenth decennial census period, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$39,593,000.

Sec. 21. That the Act establishing the permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, except as are herein amended, shall remain in full force. That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1919, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. (a) On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives made in each of the following manners:

(1) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method used in the last preceding apportionment, no State to receive less than one Member;

(2) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of major fractions, no State to receive less than one Member; and

(3) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(b) If the Congress to which the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section is transmitted, fails to enact a law apportioning Representatives among the several States, then each State shall be entitled, in the second succeeding Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this Act or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement based upon the method used in the last preceding apportionment. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives forthwith to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then

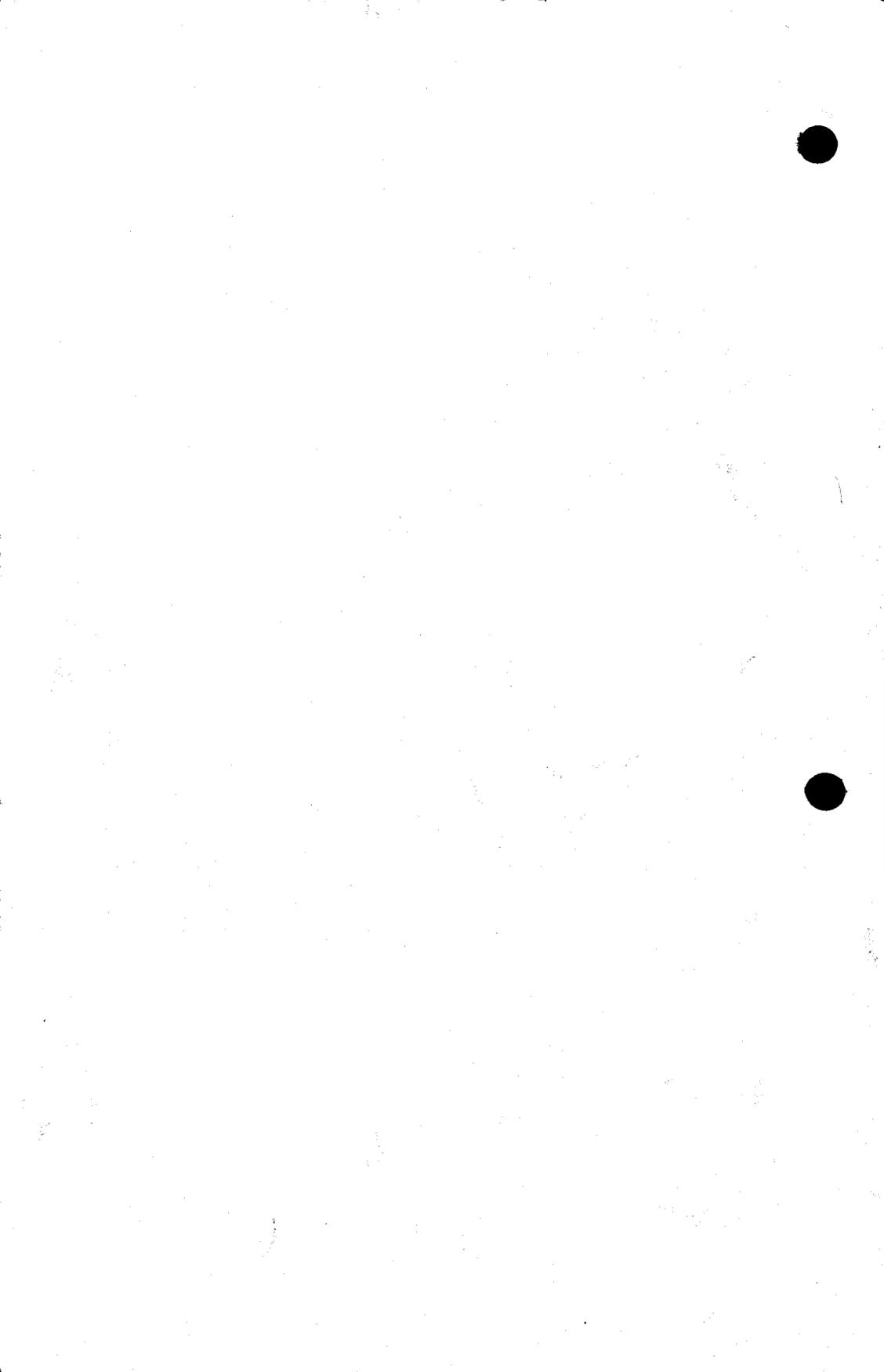
such duty shall devolve upon the officer who, under section 32 or 33 of the Revised Statutes, is charged with the preparation of the roll of Representatives-elect.

(c) This section shall have no force and effect in respect of the apportionment to be made under any decennial census unless the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section in respect of such census is transmitted to the Congress within the time prescribed in subdivision (a).

Approved, June 18, 1929.

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Summary of Apportionment for House of 435
-1930-

	Enumerated Population	Indian Tribes	Population Basis for Apportion- ment	Percent of Appor- tionment Popula- tion	Exact Quotas	Rounds				
						L.S.	H.M.	L.P.	H.F.	S.S.
United States	122,775,042	194,722	122,969,764	.9976	435.09	435	435	435	435	435
Alabama	2,445,242	0	2,445,242	.0217	9.45	9	9	9	9	9
Arizona	425,272	44,122	469,394	.0382	1.22	2	2	1	1	1
Arkansas	1,224,422	22	1,224,444	.0122	6.61	7	7	7	7	6
California	5,677,221	9,012	5,686,233	.0464	20.12	20	20	20	20	21
Colorado	1,022,721	22	1,022,743	.0082	3.69	4	4	4	4	3
Connecticut	1,222,222	0	1,222,222	.0122	5.72	6	6	6	6	6
Delaware	222,222	0	222,222	.0022	0.22	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	422,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	1,422,221	22	1,422,243	.0122	5.22	5	5	5	5	5
Georgia	2,222,222	22	2,222,244	.0022	12.22	12	12	12	12	12
Idaho	422,222	2,222	424,444	.0022	1.22	2	2	2	2	1
Illinois	7,222,222	222	7,222,444	.0222	27.12	27	27	27	27	28
Indiana	2,222,222	22	2,222,244	.0022	11.22	11	11	11	12	12
Iowa	2,222,222	22	2,222,244	.0022	8.22	9	9	9	9	9
Kansas	1,222,222	1,221	1,223,443	.0122	6.72	7	7	7	7	7
Kentucky	2,222,222	12	2,222,234	.0012	9.22	9	9	9	9	9
Louisiana	2,222,222	0	2,222,222	.0122	7.22	8	7	8	8	7
Maine	722,222	2	722,224	.0002	2.22	2	2	2	3	2
Maryland	1,222,222	2	1,222,224	.0122	5.22	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	4,222,222	12	4,222,234	.0012	15.12	15	15	15	15	15
Michigan	4,222,222	222	4,222,444	.0022	17.22	17	17	17	17	18
Minnesota	2,222,222	12,222	2,234,444	.0022	9.22	9	9	9	9	9
Mississippi	2,222,221	1,222	2,223,443	.0122	7.12	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri	3,222,222	222	3,222,444	.0022	12.22	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	222,222	12,222	234,444	.0022	1.22	2	2	2	2	1
Nebraska	1,222,222	2,222	1,224,444	.0012	4.22	5	5	5	5	5
Nevada	222,222	4,222	4,444	.0022	0.22	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	422,222	1	422,223	.0001	1.22	2	2	2	2	1
New Jersey	4,222,222	12	4,222,234	.0012	14.22	14	14	14	14	15
New Mexico	422,222	27,222	449,444	.0022	1.22	2	2	1	1	1
New York	12,222,222	22	12,222,244	.0012	44.22	45	45	45	45	47
North Carolina	3,222,222	2,222	3,224,444	.0022	11.22	11	11	11	11	11
North Dakota	222,222	7,222	7,444	.0022	2.22	2	2	2	2	2
Ohio	6,222,222	22	6,222,244	.0022	22.22	22	22	22	24	25
Oklahoma	2,222,222	12,222	2,234,444	.0122	8.22	9	9	9	9	9
Oregon	222,222	2,222	224,444	.0022	3.22	4	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	9,222,222	22	9,222,244	.0022	34.22	35	34	34	34	34
Rhode Island	222,222	0	222,222	.0022	2.22	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	1,222,222	2	1,222,224	.0002	6.12	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	222,222	19,222	241,444	.0022	2.22	2	2	2	2	2
Tennessee	2,222,222	22	2,222,244	.0012	9.22	9	9	9	9	9
Texas	5,222,222	112	5,222,334	.0022	20.22	20	21	21	21	21
Utah	222,222	2,222	224,444	.0022	1.22	2	2	2	2	1
Vermont	222,222	0	222,222	.0022	1.22	2	1	1	1	1
Virginia	2,222,222	22	2,222,244	.0022	8.22	9	9	9	9	9
Washington	1,222,222	12,222	1,234,444	.0122	5.22	6	6	6	6	6
West Virginia	1,222,222	0	1,222,222	.0122	6.12	6	6	6	6	6
Wisconsin	2,222,222	7,222	2,229,444	.0022	12.22	12	12	12	12	11
Wyoming	222,222	1,222	223,444	.0022	0.22	1	1	1	1	1